

I recognize that there were good reasons that Congress placed a term limit on the Director of the FBI. History has shown that the position, and the FBI, wield enormous powers and that the Bureau should not have a director for life.

The legislation before us recognizes that concern, and creates a one-time extension that would only apply to Director Mueller. Future FBI Directors would still be limited to a 10-year term.

Extending Director Mueller's term at the FBI for an additional 2 years will ensure the evolution of the FBI continues. It will provide important stability to the President's national security team during this sensitive and challenging time and while it is otherwise going through important leadership changes.

This summer Leon Panetta has succeeded Robert Gates as Secretary of Defense, and GEN David Petraeus has been confirmed to be the next Director of the CIA, but because he is transitioning out of Afghanistan, General Petraeus won't arrive at Headquarters in Langley until after Labor Day.

We are seeing changes in major military commands, and changes in the Joint Chiefs of Staff are coming soon. Also, the Senate Intelligence Committee, which I have the honor of chairing, is now considering the nomination of Matt Olsen to be the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, NCTC, because Mike Leiter stepped down as the head of NCTC on July 8.

So in the midst of this change, Director Mueller will be an experienced, steady hand among the President's national security advisers. The American people will be well-served having him in place.

I support the legislation and urge its adoption. Now is not the time to keep it from passing.

OBJECTION TO CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 872

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I have filed a formal objection to the consideration of H.R. 872, a bill to exempt pesticide applications from coverage under the Clean Water Act. I rise today to explain the reasoning for my opposition to this bill.

H.R. 872 is based on the notion that the law governing the licensing of pesticides provides all the environmental safeguards that are necessary. In proponents' view, obtaining a Clean Water Act permit would be duplicative. That is incorrect.

As chairman of the Water and Wildlife Subcommittee of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, I have serious concerns about how pesticide pollution is impacting human health, natural resources and the economies that depend on them.

Today, more than 1,800 waterways in the United States are known to be im-

paired because of pesticide pollution. Limited water quality sampling suggests the number is actually much higher. In a nationwide study conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey, more than half of the streams sampled had concentrations of at least one pesticide that exceeded a guideline for the protection of aquatic life. In California alone, more than one in four of the State's waters are officially listed as impaired because of pesticide pollution.

Chesapeake Bay is the most biologically diverse estuary in the country and serves as a vital economic resource to the region. One recent study found that portions of the bay with higher concentrations of pesticide pollution exhibited decreased species diversity and reported a "surprising number" of such sites in the lower bay. Pesticide pollution in the Chesapeake has been linked to fish kills and abnormalities. Moreover, extensive samples taken from Chesapeake tributaries displayed a range of pesticides and herbicides. Atrazine, one of Maryland's most used herbicides, was detected in every water sample taken. The active ingredient in atrazine is resistant to natural degradation in water and inhibits photosynthesis in plants. The USGS found that concentrations of atrazine commonly found in agricultural streams and rivers produced reproduction and development abnormalities.

Pesticides, by their very nature, consist of various toxins. They are regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, FIFRA, to determine if they are generally safe to use. The law is not designed to deal with the many real-world instances in which those "general" conditions are not applicable.

Pesticide pollution can cause severe reproductive and developmental harm and even death. Even at levels that allow for the product to be registered, pesticides may cause health problems in fish, amphibians and other aquatic species. Additionally, pesticide pollution can affect human health through contaminated drinking water and bioaccumulation in those that eat contaminated fish.

These pollution levels are the result of massive releases of pesticides that are having adverse environmental impacts that go far beyond what is regulated under the general application rule in FIFRA. We need FIFRA, but we also need the Clean Water Act.

Approval of a pesticide under FIFRA only requires that the active chemical "will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment."

Clean Water Act permits, on the other hand, are approved based on a pesticide's impact on a specific waterway. It takes into account the water body specific context including specific uses, such as swimming and fishing, and whether significant fish species rely on the waters. Additionally, Clean Water Act permits place enforceable limits on the amount and type of pollutants that can be discharged.

FIFRA registration is not an acceptable substitute for water discharge permits. The localized impact assessment and enforceable discharge limits of Clean Water Act permits are far better equipped to address water quality issues than FIFRA's nationwide cost-benefit-based assessment. To exempt pesticides from comprehensive regulation would unreasonably compromise the quality of our waterways.

Clearly, the Nation has a problem with pesticide pollution in our waters that needs to be addressed. The courts have said so, and scientific data reinforce that conclusion. That doesn't mean that every backyard application of a weed-killer needs a Clean Water Act permit. Providing targeted exemptions of de minimis users of pesticides makes good sense. Generally speaking, backyard applicators and local lawn care companies should be exempt from coverage. Regulating these users would do little to improve water quality and would be an unnecessary burden on them. Emergency applications to control mosquito outbreaks associated with West Nile virus or a new outbreak of gypsy moth, for example, should be allowed. Permits could be obtained after-the-fact in these emergency situations without penalty. Agricultural applications to land should continue to be exempt. Permits should be easy to obtain and impose minimal monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

H.R. 872 simply goes too far, providing blanket exemptions and ignoring the real water quality problems that pesticides are causing in America's waters today. I support a more balanced approach.

The Clean Water Act has resulted in tremendous successes in preserving and restoring U.S. waterways, but many of our waterways are still impaired and require further attention. To categorically exempt pesticides from Clean Water Act permitting would be a step backwards in our nationwide efforts to ensure our waterways are healthy and safe. We can do better.

REMEMBERING BETTY FORD

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I ask my colleagues to honor the memory of one of our Nations' great leaders, former First Lady Betty Ford. Mrs. Ford passed away on July 8, 2011, at the age of 93. She leaves behind a legacy of candor, service, equal rights for all and a strong record of bipartisanship.

Elizabeth Ann Bloomer was born in Chicago, IL, on April 8, 1918, to William Stephenson Bloomer and Hortense Neahr. She had two older brothers, William and Robert Bloomer. When she was young, the family moved to Grand Rapids, MI, where she spent her childhood.

Dance was a passion of hers from a young age. While performing in Grand Rapids, she met Martha Graham, who

became a lifelong friend, and was invited to perform with her dance company in New York City. To offset the cost of her own lessons, Mrs. Ford began teaching dance to children. She took on students with disabilities, even learning sign language so she could better help those who were hearing impaired.

In 1947 a friend introduced her to Gerald Ford, a lawyer who had been a Navy lieutenant during World War II. They became engaged in February 1948 but waited to announce their plans to marry until June, when Ford had won the Republican primary for the local U.S. congressional seat. The couple was married in October 1948 in Grand Rapids, just 2 weeks before he was elected to his first of 13 congressional terms. They spent their honeymoon attending a campaign rally and a University of Michigan football game.

Betty Ford served as the First Lady of the United States from 1974-1977, during her husband's Presidency. Mrs. Ford broke new ground as an activist First Lady who was an outspoken champion for the causes that she cared about passionately. She advocated programs that supported the arts and provided services for the disabled. She was a champion for women's rights and an ardent proponent of the equal rights amendment.

She became a prominent leader in the women's rights movement and led marches and rallies for the ERA. The National Organization for Women appointed her as the cochair of the ERA Countdown Campaign. Even after she left the White House, she continued to lobby for women's equality and remained an active voice for the feminist movement.

Mrs. Ford never shied away from an opportunity to speak her mind, even when her opinions were opposite her husband's. She is known as one of the most candid First Ladies in history, who took a strong, public stance on those issues she found to be most important: reproductive rights, fair pay, and gun control. Mrs. Ford was known for speaking plainly about these issues, as well as those that affected her personal life.

In 1982, after her recovery from an addiction to alcohol and prescription drugs, she founded the Betty Ford Center for chemical dependency. Her willingness to openly discuss her personal struggles raised awareness of alcoholism and drug addiction. Similarly, she became a pioneer in the fight against breast cancer when she announced she had been diagnosed with a malignant breast tumor and underwent a mastectomy. Seeing her recovery helped to remove the stigma about cancer and inspired many more women to seek treatment. She helped to get the Susan G. Komen Foundation off the ground when the organization was first started in 1982. In 1987 the first Betty Ford Breast Care Services Center was opened in Grand Rapids, MI, to provide state-of-the-art diagnostics, education,

and testing for breast health. Since then, six more centers have opened in the Grand Rapids area.

In 1991 she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In 1999 Mrs. Ford, along with President Ford, received the Congressional Gold Medal.

In addition to her public service, Mrs. Ford was a devoted wife and mother, and was actively involved in her family's life. She volunteered to help with her children's Cub Scout activities, football, baseball, and of course, her daughter's dance recitals. She also served as a Sunday school teacher at the family's church, and on the PTA.

Betty Ford was a highly respected and beloved leader. She will be missed by all who knew her. She inspired future generations of leaders and helped us make huge leaps toward gaining equal opportunities for women. She is survived by her three sons: Michael Gerald Ford, John Gardner Ford, and Steven Ford; her daughter Susan Ford; and her grandchildren Sarah, Rebekah, Hannah, Christian, Johnathan, Tyne, and Heather.

REMEMBERING CONGRESSMAN ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, today I commemorate the life of Robert F. Ellsworth—a dear friend and mentor to myself, loving husband to his wife Eleanor, and leader to many. In his service throughout his life as a lawyer, officer, Congressman, Presidential aide, and Ambassador, Bob met challenges as opportunities and transformed ideas into reality. His memorial service was held at St. Francis Episcopal Church in Potomac on Saturday, June 11. Along with my own statement, I ask that the following statements from that day be printed in the RECORD.

STATEMENT FROM SENATOR PAT ROBERTS

It is both an honor and a privilege to offer just a few brief thoughts as we friends celebrate the unique and special life of our friend Bob Ellsworth.

Many people would define happiness in many different ways. However, a good definition of happiness would be Eleanor in that she brought so much happiness into Bob's life and, for that matter, to everyone privileged to meet and know her. Eleanor, our prayers and thoughts are with you. I really don't think anyone can capture or fully describe Bob Ellsworth, but here is my take:

First, he was a friend of the Roberts family dating back to my Dad and such a loyal friend. Second, throughout his wonderful and most notable career, Bob was just plain nice; a true gentleman. The late congressman Bill Emerson of Missouri, who worked as a staffer for Congressman Bob Ellsworth, said he was the best and most unique boss he ever had. Bill often said, "Bob Ellsworth would come around and ask us if we were happy with our jobs. I first thought I was going to be fired but soon realized he really cared about his staff and wanted them to feel useful and if they thought they were making a difference." As a Senator, I try to follow his example with my staff today. But, seriously, who does that today?

Third, he was not only my friend but mentor as well. He made wonderful things happen for me and gave me so many opportuni-

ties: serving on the German-American International Exchange just as the wall came down and putting up with a freshman Senator and later on the Commission on America's National Interests with the Who's Who of America's foreign and national security policy makers. This time, with Bob's help, I think I actually made a difference. And, he was a mentor and advisor to so many and like so many of his stature and knowledge, he seldom offered advice and counsel without first being asked. Bob Dole and I asked a lot and I know Bob regrets deeply he cannot be in attendance.

I affectionately called Bob Ellsworth the Phantom with the light bulbs. He would always call, drop in suddenly, like the Phantom and then give me a rapid fire summary of what others of like mind were thinking and what he thought. During his dissertation and wonderful visit, light bulbs would go off in my head always with the thought, "Why didn't I think of that?"

I really think Bob Ellsworth was a genius who somehow let you believe you really came up with his latest insight. Being an over the top Kansas State University enthusiast, genius may be the proper description but we mere Kansas State graduates simply said he was "pretty damn smart."

I will miss my friend and mentor as will so many. We shall not see the likes of Bob Ellsworth again. I thank the Dear Lord for allowing me to know, learn from and truly enjoy Bob Ellsworth during this space and time.

STATEMENT FROM SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER

As we grow older, life becomes more and more lonely as the pillars on which we counted disappear one by one. Bob was one of those patriots who sustained our country and gave meaning to our personal life. Over the decades of our acquaintance, he always stood for principles I respect and was committed to concepts of service that have made our country great.

He will be missed but long remembered.

STATEMENT FROM FORMER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE DONALD RUMSFELD

Bob Ellsworth led a life dedicated to service. From his time as a Naval officer in World War II and in the Korean War, to his service in the Congress and as U.S. ambassador to NATO, to his tour in the Pentagon as an Assistant Secretary and later Deputy Secretary, Bob did not drift from his love of country and sense of duty. Never one to give in to pessimism or mistrust, he radiated warmth and solid, common sense. Our paths first crossed in the early 1960s, a time when warmth and common sense were not always in ample supply. We came to know each other in the U.S. Congress, when differences over civil rights, riots over political assassinations, and rancor over the Vietnam War peaked across the country. His was always a steadying hand. A serious legislator, he believed that his job in representing his constituents consisted of the often unglamorous work of working on legislation in committee rooms and at late nights behind his office desk. Bob wasn't a man short on courage. He helped a small group of upstart Republicans turn out the incumbent House leadership in 1964 and elect Gerald Ford as Minority Leader.

It's been said by Soviet dissident Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn that "hastiness and superficiality" are distinguishing features of the 20th century, and that nowhere are they on more display than in the press and in politics. But Bob Ellsworth was the antidote to hastiness and superficiality. What he lacked in flash, he made up in substance. As the senior official in charge of Defense Department intelligence operations, Bob manned